The Great Steam Ram Merrimae Acknewledged to Be a Failure.

Another Editorial Growl from Rebeldom.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle of Baill Spring.

New Batteries Being Erected in Norfolk.

We have received the Norfolk Day Book and the Richmond Americar of the 5th inst., with other Southern pa-pers, from which we take the following items of news

THE REBEL STEAM RAM MERRIMAC A FAILURE.

The Norfelk Day Book of the 6th inst. commences a

column editorial, giving a melancholy account of the Mer.

We have scarcely patience enough left to condemn, a temperate faculage, the recicless impropriety of two four contemporaries who have seen fit, in their thirst er notoristy, to thrust before the public the fact that the flerrimac has proved a failure. It admits the fact to be true and gives a full statement of the difficulties in egard to her. It appears that the calculation in dislacement was erroneous. An error amounting to more han two bundred tons was discovered when the ship has floated off, and this causes the present detention, the chief subject of regret, however, is that when she was shoved up again the ship caught upon the blocks and received a considerable strain, consequently some parts of the machinery have been taken up, and a quantity of dead wood will have to be introduced to correct the tendency to log. It is vain to deny that it is a

The article also says:—
Her great draught of water will prevent her taking ort in active operations. This draught originally was bout twenty-four feet, and it has been considerably mison treaty-four feet, and it has been considerably mison to the same of the

The editor comforts himself that at all events she can be used as a ficating battery.

MORE REBEL BATTERIES CONSTRUCTING AT NORFOLK.

Norfolk Day Book of the 5th inst :-

WANTED IMMEDIATRIN-100 laborers to work on batter-ies. Freemen or slaves. Apply at Chamberlain's Wharf, to E. M. Todo, Supply Agent, Engineer Depart-ment.

A REBEL GROWL AT EUROPEAN POWERS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 5.]

It must be confessed that foreign governments have shown a tame spirit in their treatment of the American sear. They have allowed themselves to be defied by the Yankee government with an inscience and arrogance which could hardly have been expected in such haughty Powers. They have had a deoper interest in Southern commerce, if possible, than the South herself, and they have demurely submitted to a blockade which public law indigmantly.

stead of standing on the defensive we should carry the mar-isto Africa.

There is something superlatively abject in the timidity of European Powers in acknowledging a confederacy which an army of six hundred theesand men, with a mary of three hundred vessels, and an expenditure of six hun-dred millions a year, are unable to reduce. Great Britain, France and Sardinia united to maintain the "sick mar-of Turkey upon a throne that an army of five thousand Russians could have overthrown in any fortnight. They railled to the side of fee-ble and expiring Greece, some thirty years ago, when another month would have witnessed its complete annihilation. A few years earlier the same leading Pow-ers sustained the listle province of Belgium in its revolt against Holland, against an arrangement of the Holly Alli-ance liself, in the first months of its revolt; yet the ter-ritories of all these governments do not much exceed against Holland, against an arrangement of the Holy Alliance lited!, in the first months of its revolt; yet the teritories of all these governments do not much exceed that of the single State of Virginia, nor their joint population reaches that of the confederacy. They are more extensively interested in a single year's trade of the Bouthern States, from which the Yankees have ignominically prohibited them, than in the trade of Turkey, Beigium and Greece, through all time; and our people present the claims to England's favorable regards, in addition, of a race of pure English descent.

In spite of the blockade by which Europe tamely, if not willingly, allows herself to be cut off from the enjoyment of her rights in our commerce; in spite of our destitution of a navy; in spite of our stint of arm and the North's abundant supplies of them, handed over to her in the fight by neutral Europe, in spite of the odds of more than two to one in population, and the recruits which the enemy obtains for his armies among fresh emigrants from Europe, imported for the purpose; in pite of the the field, of he grand naval descents, of his still handred multions a

amprants from Europe, imported for the purpose; in pile of his six hundred and sixty threated must in the fide, of his grand naval descents, of his six hundred multions gear, and see millions a day, of expenditures, tall we will ship him. But if the war be long and bloody; if thousands of lives be lost by sickness and casuaties of the field, where tens only would otherwise have been cut of if many Southern lands be overrun and homes descitated that would have been sate from danger; and if the fuest market that ever opened to European marchandsie be then impaired, Europe will have the consolation to know that the responsibility for all these agrainations of the war will be upon her own shoulders.

The blockade is an injury and an insult to herself more than the South for it is natural that a beligge ent should undeavor to cripple his adversary by illegal means. But it is an injury and bravado in respect to the Fowers of Europe interested in our commerce. That they should submit to the hectoring moseure, and endure the material injury that it inflicts, was not to have been expected. But when, in addition to submission, they consent to hand arms to the combatant who has browbesten and

it is an injury and brayado in respect to the Towers of Europe interested in our commerce. That they should submit to the hectoring measure, and sodure the material injury that it inflicts, was not to have been expected. But when, in addition to submission, they consent to hand arms to the combatant who has browbesten and insulted them, the case becomes one of absolute pustilialized them, the case becomes one of absolute pustilialized them, the case becomes one of absolute pustilialized them to the combatant who has browbesten and insulted them, the case becomes one of absolute pustilialized them to the case the case of the public law prohibits paper embagoes, and declares invalid blockades that are so ineflective as to be anotoriously broken every week. If they take a stand upon the law of nations they are bound to ascert their right to trade with our ports, including the right to hand us arms while they are banding them to the embry.

The South do not petition for recognition. That is a measure which derives most of its value from voluntary on cession. It is a matter left to the justice, the sense of honor, the self-respect, and interests of the public powers. But the South do desire fair play. They desire that while Europe is permitting ahlp loads of war implements of the public powers. But the South do desire fair play. They desire that while Europe is permitting ahlp loads of war implements in the sense of most of the public powers. But the South do the public way the fair field, by highly like capture of the public powers. But the south hot purmit their own ships, bringing like capture for a public powers that while Europe deals fairly or foully, see can maintain our independence, and whip the Vandez in every fair field, but if will cost us much blood and long exertion to carry us through the content to success if Europe allows its workshops and capital to be redered tributary to the North, there are a public powers that any and the proposed that a number of the public powers that any and the proposed tha purpose of the war on the part of that someon is to preserve this monopoly and prevent he alling into European
bands. That continuent tamely submits to the logist. It
mot only submits to wrong and virtual robbery, but, by
a course of conduct grossly unlair and dishonorable, is
aliands at the back of the combatant perpetrating this
injury upon nerself, supplying him with arms and munitions. Against this injustice the South into a right to
protest, but thereps has not the magnanimity to grant a
harring to her tenuntalization or come to recognize her existcines.

REPORTED A MISH IN KENTUCKT. The North As we of the 6th inst. has the follow

KNOZVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1862.

On Sunday Lieuteman Colome White's cavairy encountered a force of Lincoln's Infactry in Morgan county, Tennersee, on the meantain side. The Lincoln force was netimated at from one hundred to three hundred. White charged upon the enemy.

Captain Duncan railies his men twice, when he was shot through the head and killed by J. Roberts, a lad fifteen years old. The Kennerky Unionists were then completely routed and find a confusion, leaving seven or their dead upon the fest.

ERBEL OPINION OF THE UNION DIRECT TAX. From the Richmond Fraction Feb. 5.]
The North is about to put the scrength of the federal Union to the test. That nationality which they boast

their willingness to sustain at any sacrifice is about to appeal in earnest to the much wanted loyalty of its supporters. The tax gatherer is about to be sent out among the faithful people, and the experimental crucis is now to be applied to the very soul strings of the Yankee.

It is not yet definitely decided what the amount of the

It is not yet definitely decided what the amount of the lay shall be. The proposition for four hundred millions has been down in Congress. The Wall street demand for two hundred and fifty millions has been also voted too harpe for the patience of the multitude, althought it is too small for the exigent wants of the treasury. A compromise between what is absolutely needed, and what it is thought possible to obtain, is in fair way to be agreed upon, and one hundred and fifty millions settled as the shound of the direct tax.

The figure will exact seven hundred thousand dollars from every millions of inhabitants; or twenty millions from Pennsylvania, twenty six millions from New York, sixteen millions from his eleven millions from the other States sames in proportion. Four Maryland will have to pay four millions from dollars as onlyingated, six millions. To being an idea of the burthen home to the minds of the people around us. Virginia, if in the Union, would have to pay four millions, and the city of Richmond two hundred and eighty thousand dollars in a single year.

It remains to be seen what effect the endeavor to collect this tax will have upon the Northern people. It is a tax which they cannot pay. The people would not pay it if they could, and could not if they would. The collection of it is a double impossibility. The great Northwest alone will be called upon for fifty five millions for dollars. Their agriculture is hemmed in on the South by the blockade, which their own armies on the Mississippi and in Kentucky are enforcing; and their road to market, through the lakes or Middle States, is too long, devious and expensive to lake My prodict to their labor. They chance pair their own proper assessed quots of this tax: much less can they meet the additional bad which the fact armies contain. Their loyalty, it seems, as sufficiently strong to extort from them their sons and brothers. They chance they are propared to reader the scarifice of their dollars. The tax gatherer will soon be among them, and they will

his visage brings no terrors greater than the fear of those terrible deputies of war and some of Moloch, death and disease, who have demanded the best children of the country.

We are not disposed to induige a cynical temper to the prejudice of the Northern people; but we know full well that they won't pay this money. Blood they can allow to pour out the they can see perishing in agony; but when their dollars are wanted, in very small pittance as compared with the public need, then we shall she whether the Yankoe nature is extinct. The South repudiates the Union, not only because of the defamation and agression of the Puritan fanatic, but because of the pecuniary burdens which the Union in part on a money demand; let the Yankoe now set us a better example of patriotism. Our levalty could not stand too large a draft upon the pecket; let the Yankees show, by the dollar meter, the length and breadth of their loyalty.

The New York Heraton's striving, by specious statistics, to convince the North of their ability to pay the proposed tax, and to persuade capitalists of the solvency of a debt which it admits will amount in another year to twelve hundred millions of dollars. It parades the figures of the census of 1860, and exhibits a grand aggregate of property in the United States worth sixteen thousand millions of dollars. Its prederial dobt, it argues, fastens, as a first mortgage, on this ivest feel of wealth, and amounts to but a fraction of the aggregate value. It says that the taxation proposed would amount to one dollar in a hundred. A tax of one cent in the dollar of federal account; but there is a swindle in the Heraton's statement of the case. The property of the South nearly equals in value that of the North, and we will teach the Lincoln administration whether we intend to pay a cent of his levy. Of the Herato's sixteen thousand millions are Southern property, and it is only upon the remaining ten thousand millions that the Yankee assessment can be levied. This brings the federal tax up to one and three

suade its Yankee compatrious to pay such an assessment.

Not only will the tax not be paid, but their Union itself will be shaken to its foundations by the attempt to levy it. A direct federal tax is a novelty in Yankee politics. It has been unknown to two generations past, and when it comes down suddenly upon that stingy teople in the ponderous and appalling amount of a hundred and fifty millions, the shrewd Yankee will begin to "calculate" the value of the Union which imposes it. The press may then gather new courage to speak the thought of the people; and the tax gatherer may become the real training house of the press. The deep curses now pronounced in searce upon the war and its authors will grow loud and trumpettongued, ringing weathfully through the land. The clamor against a war that has overwhele; set the country with debt will embrace new objects as a gathers new volume, and noon assaul that very thino and nationality in whose name the ruinous war is presecuted.

THE PLAN OF THE ENEMY.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Feb I.]

The Northern journals, in discussing the plans of their generals, give us intimation of one probable feature in their programme, which, if successful, would prove the heaviest blow that could possibly be inflicted upon our confederacy. It is nothing more not less than custing of all communication between the Potomac and the Mississippi Valley, by pushing forward two vastarmies through Fast Tennessee and North Carolina, thus performing a piece of military strategy designated by Napoleon as piece of military strategy designated by Napoleon as reperconding the centre. The armies of the East and West are now connected by two lines of railway—one, the East Tennessee and Western Virginia, passing through the mountainous region of this State; and theother, the

are now connected by two lines of railway—one, the fast Tennessee and Western Virginia, passing through the mountainous region of this State; and theother, the Weldon and Wilmington, running along the Atlantic coast. Both of these roads are in a measure somewhat exposed to the agasults of the enemy, the former being about to the agasults of the enemy, the former being about seventy and the latter near forty miles, from the advance guard of the foderal forces on either extreme in Southern Kentucky and Pamilio Sound.

Military affairs are in a situation at present to especially indicate, if not invite, a trial of this scheme. The Burnside naval expedition has rendezvoused on the coast of North Carolina, with a reported force for land operations of about thirty thousand men, which may be increased at any time by the addition of twenty-five thousand more under Sherman and Jupont, now at Port Royal. It is evidently the design of this fleet, if it does anything at all, to more on Newbern, Washington or Elizabethrown, with five view of their capture and the subsequent establishment of a base of operations against the interior portion of North Carolina.

Newhern, Washington or Elizabethtown, with the view of their capture and the subsequent establishment of a base of operations against the interior portion of North Carolina.

In the meanwhile streamous efforts may be made to penetrate East Tennessee by way of Cumberland Gap, or some other entrance, so as to reach the great trank railly way between the East and the West, at Knowville or Greenville. This is known to have long been a favorite plan of the enemy since the commencement of the war, and the importance of the movement has been repeatedly swelt upon by the most sagacious and observant journals of the Northwest. Suspite the almost insumeountable difficulties of accomplishing such an expedition, where every mountain pass would be made a Thermopyle, the late success of the enemy near Someract may precibilly attract his attention to its supposed fearability, while he still exults with exuberant ecstacy over his ground. Indeed, we are already told that General Bueil has despatched large reinforcements to Thomas and Schoopff since the battle of the 19th uls, though their combined commands were known to be at least three times as large as that of General Crittenden, which had railled at last accounts at Livingston, about affects mice from the Kentneky State line. This shows a disposition to follow up that victory by preasing forward into Tennessee as specific army before it can be reinforced in sufficient unmbers to insure successful resistance to an attack. Of convas General Albert Sidney Johnston, who enjoys the condidence of the people of the Missisppi Valley to a greater extent than any other military man in the Southwest, will at a gains cobserve the svil consequences that must follow from another defeat of our forces in this disaffected region, and will take prompt sets to a rest any such threatening disaster. If General Crittenden should again be overwhelmed with superior numbers, and is lorded to retreatable further. South it requires to a superior eagelity to discret the fact that the enemy would be gr

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE DEFEAT AT MILL SPRING.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 5.)

Through an officer who participated in the battle at Fishing creek, we have full and very interesting accounts of the disaster that befoil us on that occasion, and of the circumstances which contributed to it. These accounts represent Gen Crittenden to have been placed in a very trying emergency, with no other alternative than to tight when he did, and to have conducted the retreat which ensued in the best possible order. On the 27th ult. Gen. Crittenden's command reached Gainsboro', Tennezee, and was bein greengasted there, its communications being open with Nashville, from which place supplies, camp equipage, &c., were being forwarded.

Our position at Beech Grove, on the north side of the Cumberland river, is said to have been, it a military point of view, untentable. We had intreminant it is true; but they are said to have been utterly indefensible against an attack by a apperior force. We

had twelve pie on of artillers—but against the long range gues of the energy they were us less. A deep and rapid river was behind our army, and the n crossing it were a small steamer and three fer-

rapid river was behind our army, and the means of crossing it were a small steamer and three ferry flats, only sufficient in all to transport at one carrying three handred men. The country around was utterly devoluted provisions. The most untiring efforts of commissassines had been only availing to drain the country for twenty mine southward of every article for purchase, while on the memodate read to Knox ville, enough provisions could not be bought, rom day to day to subsist a single team. A more indefensible position than Beech Grove, it is said, could hard ly be imagined as long as an enemy was in froat. Mill Spring could have been better defended; but even there, the entire absence of facilities for supplies from the rear, and the stoppage of communication with Nashville by the river, would have compolled as advance at a very early date, or a retrograde movement, evol had no one my been threatening. A movement of one kind or the other was a military accessity.

Amid these unpleasant facis word was brought to Gen. Crittenden of an advance by the enemy—say of eight to ten thousand men—from Columbia, and of a large force from Somerset, evidently with a view to storm our intrachments. The result may be imagined had this been attempted; for we were without suitable means of transportation acroes the river, and all avenues of retreat could have been effectually cut off by the enemy crossing above and bolow Mill Spring. General Crittenden is stated to have had but three courses to pursue—to all check higheriously, and retreat without a blow; to stay still and be atormed out, and surrender whenever an enemy approached—or be starved out and surrender within a wock; or also to make an advance movement into Kentucky. The entire army at Mill Spring had been reduced to a simple ration of beef and a half ration of corb, the latter eaten as parched corn, and an half ration of corb, the latter eaten as parched corn, and an half ration of corb, the latter eaten as parched corn, and so have men behind them the council of wa

out a blow; an impracticable delence of intrencuments, ending in a surrender; or an eventual starving out, with a similar result.

At twelve o'clock at night our columns moved, and marched ten miles before break of day. There they met the themy, drove them back half a mile, three times charged them, and as ofter swept their adversaries from the field. We brought into action less than four thousand med. Almost one-half of the Fitteenth Mississippi regiment—commanded by Lieutenaut Colonel E. C. Walthall—fell upon the bloody field. Over two hundred of the four hundred and forty the Fitteenth brought into action fell in battle. It is said that this gallant regiment fought with the enemy almost at ten pases; and, for fifty vards in their onward charge, had to walk over the dead bodies of Yankees.

The battle is said to have been turned by the untimely reinforcement of the federal from. Instead of ten regiments opposed to us, we had to fight nearly thirteen, and that with only seven regiments on our side, and these reduced to one-half their ordinary size. One reliable fresh regiment at the turn of the fight ingith have secured for us the battle, and broke effectually the enemy's recruited ranks. As it was, regiment after regiment of the enemy deployed into the field. It was not until the breaking of our cavalry, communicating a false alarm to sense of the femousees troops, and the nouring in of fresh regiments.

regiment at the turn of the fight might have secured for us the battle, and broke effectually the enemy's recruited ranks. As it was, regiment after regiment of the enemy deployed into the field. It was not until the breaking of our cavalry, communicating a false alarm to some of the fennessee troope, and the pouring in of fresh regiments of the enemy, that a retreat was made, nor was it or dered by the General commanding.

The retreat was made in good order, and by three o'clock in the afternoon our army was inside its introduction meats. Immediately a severe cannotading was commenced by the enemy, making it evident that their surprisority of guus could eventually drive our forces from their camp.

Between dusk and dawn our entire army was taken across the river, with the loss merely of the artillery, and worn out tents and camp equipage. Long before the enemy dreamed of the exacutation, our forces and gained an available point to resist any onward movement of theirs. The abandoument of the artillery was a necessity. The approaches to the river on both sides were very high and precipitous; the roads almost beligheep in mud to a horse, and the cenveyance of the guns across would have exhausted hours and means imperatively demanded for the men.

The army canped on Monday night two miles beyond Monticello, the sick and wounded having been sent on before. From Monticello it marched by easy stages to Livingston, where it spent Saurday, the 25th, and reached Gainesboro' Sunday evening. Here General Cristenden is easamped for the present, fully supplied with provisions, and busy in the work of reorganization. One steamer has already arrived from Nachville with stores and camp and garrison equipage and another is daily expected.

Our informant is satisfied that General Cristenden was piaced in an emergency of difficult choice, and that the abster was a misapprehensian the retreat was ordered. He further states that the reports of General Cristenden's drunkenness and getting behind a haystack were false in every partic

GENERAL CRITTENDEN AND THE BAPTLE OF MILI. The Nashville Patriot says the responsibility for the

rebei defeat at Mill Spring rests on General Crittenden, who was not only drunk, but had been bought up by federal gold.

A correspondent of the Memphis Academeke, writing from Nashville, Jan. 25, says:—Indeed, you can scarcely pass along the excited crowds upon the streets at present—without bearing the commanding officer characterized as "a drunkard." "notorious sot," "sold our brave soldiers for forty-seven thousand dollars, death too good for him," and more of a worse tenor. There are others, however, who believe that the commander at Mill Spring is a brave and true patriot, and prefer to wait for further developements before expressing their condemnation. In this latter class I may be found; but while I would do justice to General Crittenden—while I would not have him or his official conduct prejudged—I must be permitted to say that, if the haff or what is here reported be true, there is no punisement that is too severe for him.

WHEREASOUTS OF CRITTENDEN AND HIS REEKLS.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, Feb. 2.]

This officer now has his headquarters at Gainesbore', on the Cumberland river. From a member of General Carroll's brigade, who left there on Tuesday night last, we learn that the force there is perfectly organized, the camp in good order and in the receipt of ample supplies. The enemy have not crossed the river at Mill Spring, with the exception of small parties of skirmlabers. They seem to be deterred by a well founded dread of a flank movement by our forces. A list of the killed and wound at our add has been made out at headquarters, and we presume will shortly be published. It does not exceed three hundred, and it is now pretty well aspertaced that the enemy's loss was much above that number.

t has a court house and several stores and dwellings. Is s one hundred miles from the battle field at Mill Spring, and twenty miles south of the Tennessee line .- Er

Personal Intelligence.
Col. J. Bardett, Col. G. Patten, Major C. J. Morrison, Captain Hampson, Col. J. H. Blilings and J. E. Hagner, of the United States Army, L. B. Green and H. H. Walton, of New York are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.
B. Durieson and wife, and H. M. Eosburgh, of Cloreland, J. R. Whitmore, of Massachusetts, F. Washburne, of Connectivit, and W. W. Hill, of Bergen Point, are stopping at the Lafarge House
Hon. G. Dunham, J. B. Richardson and E. R. Mudge, of Boston, Col. J. S. Scotletid and C. C. Westcott, of Frenkill, T. A. Bandiell and wife, and Hon. E. P. Mason of Providence R. M. Corwin, of Cincinnas, Spencer Kellogg and wife, of Utica, D. L. Saymour and G. Day, of Troy, are stopping at the Astor House.
Hou, John H. Reynolds, of Albany, Major Sawyer and

wife, of Utica, D. L. Seymour and G. Day, of Troy, are stopping at the Astor House.

Hou, John H. Reynoids, of Albany, Major slawver and G. G. Hantington, of the United States Army J. Hamilton Easter, of Haltimore, H. P. Baldwin, of Detroit S. B. Coggeshari, of the United States ship Richmond Col. S. A. Law and G. W. Binner, of St. Louis, and Signor N. Germain and family, of Havana, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

L. E. Sage, of Connecticat: A. M. Roberts, of Maine: P. Moulton, of Providence; O. Tafts, D. G. Perrin and J. B. Case, of Boston, W. H. Newbold, of Philaselphia G. Chaplin, of Connecticut; G. W. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, J. A. Cutter, of Cheage, and S. G. Fuller, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

W. T. Comstock, Osannesticut, J. Glies, Boston, f. B. Paimer, Providence, C. H. Deony, Boston, A. J. Francisco, Brooklyn; J. E. Larkin, Philadelphia, Mrs. and Miss Bodenhamer, New York; Ed. Tweedy, Danbury, P. A. Fisher, New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. Townsend, and R. H. King, Albany; J. B. Pentied, Gawago, and Chas. P. Schuyler, New York, are stopping at the Albemaria Botel.

Ragrandarias in Components—On Sunday evening.

P. Schuyler, New York, are stopping at the Albemaric Botel.

Eagracears in Compacticut.—On Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was noticed at several localities in New Londer county, Conn. In East Lyme and Old Lyme it was perceived, fasting three or four seconds in the latter place. At Coichester it was quite severe, and excited no little alarm in the village. A congregation in one of the churches cut short the service and cut stick for the door, socomplishing the complete evacuation of the building in the quickest time ever made there in going out of meeting. It seemed really probable that the house might be thrown down, so violent was the heaving of the ground there as well as mail the neighborhood. People End from their dwellings in terror, and sought the arrests. Such a seeme was never before with assed in Coichester. On Tresday, the 2sth old, about half less seven in the morning a smart shock was felt at Eay house, Essex, thester and other beauties in Middlesce county. It hated but a two seconds, how the sense and was nothing like so violent as the one which seems to have made Colchester the central point of its operations.

THE GREAT LOCAL EXCITEMENT.

Skating in the Central Park-The Ladles' Skating Match—Why it Did Not Come Off—Eighty Thousand Persons Present— Much Disappointment Felt—The Prize Skates for the Gentlemen-Both Matches to Come Off Next Week-The Daylight Fancy Dress Carnival at Williamsburg, &c., &c.

dies was to have come off yesterday afternoon at the those grounds for the purpose of witnessing the novel sight. But unfortunately it did not come off. The cues, tion will naturally arise, why did it not? The skates were there, the judges were there, the competitors, in cluding le petite patiener, were there, and the spect dors were also there. Then what was wanted? The ice kind sir; the good ice, dear madam. But the ice was splendid polled the ice before the hour fixed for match that when the time came sufficient clear space could not be found en any part of the whole upper pond where a lady skater could exercise her skill for two minutes with any satisfaction to herself or fairness to her companions. skaters would for some time previous to the appointed hour begin showing of what they could do, gathering large and crowded rings of speciators around them, the effect of which would cause the ice to crack and break in mmersed, it was deemed altogether unsafe to allow any such gathering for the grand object of the day, and it had

immersed, it we deemed altogether unsafe to show any such gathering for the grand object of the day, and it had to be portposed. The competitors thanselves were perfectly willing that the match should come off on the first fine day, when the ice might be in better condition, and the giver of the prize has agreed to advise, individually, all those whose names are down on his book, so that there shall be no mistake. In the meantime the list will remain open at the skating tent on the upper pend.

Of course the disappointment to the speciators was very great. Some said it was a hoax, and that the match was never intended. The skates are, inowever, at the tent of the giver, where any person may see them, and as the competitors are satisfied, the speciators will, informately, have to be so to. No sensible person would have wisbed a match like the one proposed to be contested on los of such a nature that, when the runner pressed upon it, it would sink into it up to the foot plate. Further than this, speciators will, not no eccasion of the match, or any match indeed, have to keep on the banks, or so far from the skaters that no danger can be apprehended from the braking in of the ice. There is plenty of room on the banks, along the Brive, on the bridges and on the edge of the Ramble, so that all can see without every one gathering in a knot upon a few hundred square feet of the ice. This plan must be adopted, or no match can possibly be carried out. It will not take more than half on hour to dende the contest, therefore, let our friends leave the ice clear for that short time.

The returns of the gatekcepers up to six o'clock give over eighty thousand visiters to the Park, besides carriages. A large number of these were spectators only, and a fair majority were females. After dark but few remained, and the svening visiters did not number five hundred.

The skates for the gentlemen's match are now ready, and are on athibition at Hall, Black & Co. 2. They counsist of a pair of rocker skates, being the providers will be

near Hidson. This will make four points at which our down town friends can accurately ascertain when there is skating en the Park.

The fellowing communication has been handed to be for publication:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

CENTRAL PARK, Feb. 8, 1802.

A short time since I went into the Central Park salcon, on the skating pond, with five other friends. The catabilishment is kept by a very politic man in manner, but his business babits are as follows:—We had refreshments in the shape of a beefsteak each, and a cup of coffee. For this he charged us the sum of four dollars and a half (\$4.50), and, on inquiry at all other tents, we find that we could have obtained the same for thirty cents each, including coffee. We of source, paid the demand, but consider we have been imposed upon. Will you kindly publish this for the benefit of the public at large? I enclose the bill receipted.

(Other complaints of a similar nature have reached us, but we believe the publication of the above will suffice to make the owner of the salcon more reasonable in his charges.—Ed. Heratt.)

The Washington Skating Pond.
PREFARATIONS FOR THE APPROACHING CARNIVAL—
THE QUESTION OF ADMISSION—WHO CAN PROCURE TICKETS.

The coming carnival on the pond of the Washington Skating Club, South Brooklyn, is the chief topic of conversation in skating circles. The members of the clubespecially the ladies, view the arrangements which are is conducted, we to the President and the Executive Committee, for they will never hear the end of it. On the subject of the sale of tickets there is much solicitude, and tears are entertained by some that the affair may prove a little too public. We can assure the patrons of the pond, however, that no effort will be spared to make the thing as select as possible. It is generally naderstood that tickets will not be sold to any and everybody, and that the micest discrimination will be exercised by those who have charge of the matter. The following communication on this subject will be read with integer.

roat—
TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 8, 1862.
Yesierday we noticed a possed bill at the Wall street ferry, amounting the carrival on the Washington pond, wherein it simply states that the charge for admission will be twenty, we cen's. From this many would infer that any one, no matter who, could obtain admission on the day of the carrival if he could produce his enactor of a dollar. This is not the case. The admission fee is simply to defray the incidental expasses, and the regular rules of the club will be as strictly observed as every that is, none but members and their faires will be admitted, unless by special permission of one or other of the observed the club. This permission can be very readily obtained of any one of the many vice Presidents of the dub on affording them satisfactory evidence of the undo sectionable character of the midvial applicant. But for such an arrangement the affair would necessarily be a failure, a star as the respectability and enjoyment of it was concerned.

The above appeared in a Brooklyn paper Festerday, at

tentine, as an as the respectability and enjoyment of it was concerned.

The above appeared in a Brooklya paper resteriny, at whose instance I know not, but it grossly misstates the facts. The orders are to sell tickets to any one of respectable appearance; therefore the point is open to all, who can buy their way there.

The high handed outrage on the part of the Executive in opening the skating point to the public, and suspending the rights of members as advertised, is an impodent and barefaced violation of the constitution of the club, and the respectability it has heretofers enjoyed can be no longer guaranteed.

The second grand masquerade and fancy dress carnival took place yesterday afternoon on the Union pond, Wilnameburg. Long before the hour appointed for the pond to be thrown open, thousands had arrived to witness the splendis speciacle. Admission was restricted to mem. bers of the club, who, however, had the privilege o bringing a friend who was admitted on payment of twenty-five cents. The fun sommenced as early as two
o'clock, when an excellent band of music struck up some o'clock, when an excellent band of music struck up some lively airs, and the scene at about five o'clock was indeed a most brilliant one. Themsands of admirers of all ages, male and female, surfounded the pood, and gared with admiration on the different costumes, as they glitted to gracefully over the see, of formed in unique dances to the music of the band. Among the many contumes, which were present we noticed that of the Vivandiere, Rad Stiding Hood and the Soutch Girl, as being worn by the best skaters on the pond. Quite a large number of gottlemen also appeared in facey dress. The Cardinal, blook, live Yannes and the frishman seemed to be the pre-terminating dress of the gentlemen of Williamsburg, among whom were some expelient actuers.

As nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the afternoon, the four was kept up till a late bour. Indeed, on the whole, the carnival proved in he quite a success.

We are afraid there will be no skalting on the Central Park te day, in convequence of the less being so bedly out up yesterday.

United States Ctreatt Court.

Sefore Hen. Win Shipman.

Fig. 1—George W. Geran et als. vs. G. H. Shronder, brey Marriero and owners.—This was an action for violation of plaintiffs patent for "an improvement in the rig of fore and aft venesis," for dispensing with the use of the gaff, and other valuable purposes The jury reducted a verdist of \$100 damages besides the costs of the suit.

Arrivals and Departures. ARRIVALS.
St Dourson Ciry-Bark Harvest Queen-Mr H B Baldwin, if Brookfield, Conn.

ST Douisson Civy-Bark Harvest Quero-Mr H B Baide in, of Brownseld, Conn.
DEPARTURES,
Strammir Bayanta-Southampion, Havre and Hamburg-Mrs C F Kennedy, Mrs S A Soole, Baistmore; Kaufman Base, Mrs Mackenye, A D Singian, New York; Clipromo Festroli, Galifornia; Fr Haze, Kinnely; Peter Gai, C M WE-tamason, California; Mrs Calisarina Johnson, Mrs Floersheite and cloid, Cincingad, Leville Claus, Hoston, Oharies Groon, New York; B Zantienta, Itany, Tanodor Pelusier, Githert Pertiam, New York; Ha Kandi, Describ, Ernst Politics, New York; Gustas Kandi, Describ, Paul Residente, Mrs Harney and Grar Children, Miss Fr Harney, Mrs Landon and colid, New York; Edw Kersaliniar, Fr Aug Recher, Philadelphia; Mrs Horochen Segger Mrs Thereach, The Maintimory, And Levilner, Cincinnas, and Others in the cincinnas, and Others in the cincinnas, and Others in

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FRADERICK, Md., Peb. 7, 1862. The latest locality ence I have been able to obtain from the Virginia side is via Ham wit, on Wednesday. A squad of rebel cavalry daily make their appearance on a dis-

the imaginary advance of General Banks' division. Bodies of rebels were also at Charlestown and Martins

near Belivar by a few well directed shells from our bat tery on the Maryland Heights. One of the shells exploded in an unoccupied dwelling.

There was considerable dissipation in town during the

early part of the week; but a descent by the Provost Guard open several tayons has checked it in a consider-

arrived herefrom Hannock, to join the Maryland regiment. during the week, and more are believed to be preparing

Colonel Webster, of the Twelfth Massachusetts, on a visit to Boston.

Twenty nine prisoners from Baltimore, mostly be

to the upper regiments, were sent to Hancock yesterday, under a goard of the Michigan cavalry.

On Wednesday the body of Sergeant Major Surk, of the second battalion Michigan cavalry, was escorted to the filters of his regiment. His loss will be severely felt by

his corps and hundreds of personal friends. He was a Mason in the highest standing, and widely known and esteemed for his estimable qualities. The weather is clear and pleasant this murning

A sixty-four pound shell, which was fired from one of the rebel batteries on the Potomae at a United States sloop on the 5th inst., was brought to this office yesterday The following letter from Sandy Point Picket will

day The following letter from Sandy Point Picket will explain all about it —

Sandy Point Picket, }

Captr Gro. Le Fort, Commander, Feb. 5, 1862.

Captrin George Le Fert and Lieuenant Leigh, Acting Harbor Master at Liverpool Point, came up this morning from Sandy Point to get some stores for General Sickles and to put Dr. Bostwick on board the steamer for Washington. They started on the sloop Colonel George B. Hall, with the Captain's picket bout towing setern. There was a good breeze when they started, but it died away and left them just as they arrived opposite Timber Branch battery. It was rather slow work with only two cars to pull a ten ton sloop, with a large boat in tow. The rebels had a good chance to practice their guis. The first shot they fired came within about twenty feet of the bow of the sloop. The Captain called to them to shoot nearer, enishing the request with a pet name; this, together with the Stare and Stripes flying at our masthead, rilod Mr. Brite, who then threw twenty two shells, once of which took effect. After the sloop passed the point of Mattawoman creek, the Captain took the picket boat and returned. He found two of the shells, one thirty-two-pounder and one sixty-four-pounder buried in the bank of the Maryland shore. The crew behaved remarkably well, pulling on their cars regardless of the shells, from some of which they could feel the wind. The names of the crew are as follows:—James Millor, Klicha Brewater, William Ryan, John Gallagher, Company D, Fourth regiment, Excelsior brigade, Scoond Fire Zonaves.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The following Assembly bills were reported upon favo

The following Assembly bitts were reported upon favorably.

To incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association.

To incorporate the New York Universalist Convention, To authorize the leasing of a portion of the Battery to the Staten Island ferries.

To extend the streets of New York to the bulkhead lines of the East and North rivers.

Mr. Huarna, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Annual Appropriation bill. Also the bill to publish the State official course in the State paper only.

Mr. Pirities gave notice of a bill liceasing ballast lighters in the port of New York. To prohibit any except liceased lighters to carry belinst in the port of New York, under a penalty of \$25 each day. Authorizing the Captain of the Port to licease the same upon the payment of a \$10 fee.

A resolution was offered to invite the Rev. Mr. Fisher to deliver a lecture before the Assembly on the state of the country in this great rebellion.

Mr. Sisuos moved to rescind the resolution. He had the highest respect for the clergy and the individual named, and should gladly listen to han on the subject of "Christ's Sermon on the Mount." In his judgment, when clergymen interfered in politics they transcended their duty. To the teachings of the clergy, when in the publit, he (Statson) would listen with every respect; but when they came out of the publit to presch politics to the Assembly, he believed they unduly interfered with the members in the discharge of their constitutional duties.

Mr. Pratyn replied in a spirited speech, defending the clergy and declaring that they, above all others, had the right to counsel, near on their political duty. He cited Isaiah's denunciation of carrupt rulers in support of his position, and retoried by hinting at the assault he (Mr. Pruyn, and comparing his doctrine with the teachings of our Saviour. The debate excited much interest.

After a profracted debate, a motion to rescind, on the ground that the resolution was courtary to the rules of the House then agreed to adjourn over till Monday eve

H. Y. Purviance, arrived at this port yesterday from

The Navy.

ARRIVAL OP THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE ST.

LAWRENCE. The United States frigate St. Lawrence, Con

Port Royal, S. C. She has been engaged as one of the blockading squadron for the last six months. The following is a list of her officers:-Captain—H. Y. Purviance.
Lieuteante—Wm. C. West, G. C. Wiltae.
Acting Maderr—H. F. Picking, Gurden L. Allyn, Wm.
H. Smith, John A. Brisco, Jnc. Fuller.
Polyari Woodworth.

H. Smith, John A. Brisco, Jno. Fuller.

Surgeon—Robert Woodworth.

Paymaster—Jss. B. Oliphant.

Assistant Surgeon—J. P. Quinn.

Acting Midshipmen—F. J. Naile, Fred. Pearson, Geo.

W. Wood, Chas. W. Tracey, Phillip W. Lowry, Hayden

F. French, H. B. Runney, Stephen A. McCarty.

Acting Gunner—L. K. Ellis.

Acting Carpenter—Jas. Krim.

Satinater—Lawis Rogers.

Captains Glesk—P. Edmund Chappel.

Paymatter's Clerk—Theo. Quartoff.

Second Lieutenant of Marines—Richd. S. Collum.

Affairs at the Custom House.

Collector Barney has given due consideration to the memorial presented by the storekeepers in reference to the matter of appointing assistant storekeepers to per-form the work of the markers discharged about a month ago. It set forth that the work could be easily performed by their porters, or the one clork employed by them. That there is not at present sufficient work to keep these

men fully employed, and that if the work is performed ne a stiefactory manager it matters but little whether the person so performing it is in the pay of the United States or not. Although Collector Barney has the right to ap-point persons to perform the work of the markers, he

or not. Although Collector Barnoy has the right to appoint persons to perform the work of the markers, he has, in consideration of the representations made to him by the warehousemm, decided not to appoint assistant storckeepers, and the few who had been placed in that position have been suspended. This decision on the part of the Collector will be a axing to the warehousemen of \$600 a year, that being the amount of salary received by each marker.

This following is a list of the newly appointed night inspectors, who will be paid a dellar and a half a day for their services:

W. Browning, W. McKoy, Daniel Mullins, Archibald M. Oasley, John A. Park, Peter Riley, Mark Lannigan, Garrett Bell, William H. Wice, Roger Judge, James Collinson, William Sagar, Floyd Travis, W. S. Fanton, James Collinson, Thomas W. Wilding, Alfred Lancaster, Bernard Schwarz, George Kraft, Hans Marhews, John Smith, John Gangloff, Henry Kocher, Cornelins Van Zunit, Ferdinaus Hocker, Robert Grae, Ambrone Minnerly, John Atkins, James R. Hobber, Thomas Mulligan, Bernard Sheridan, Samuel Wallace, Henry Schultz, Edward N. Ronney, Solomon Geidem th.

No applications for appointments will be attended to in future, unless the applicant has received a definite promise to that effect.

The Kanna Legislature.

GEN. LANS PROPOSED FOR A MAJOR GENERAL SHIP—
A SWINDLE, RTO.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 7, 1862
The lower house of the Kansas Legislature have, by a The lower house of the Kansas Legislature nave, by a vote of sixty to seven, passed a resolution requesting the President to appoint General Jim Lane a Major General, and give him command of the Southern expedition.

The conservative men of this city have mais on exposure of a recent bill of Kansas bonds to the Department of the Interior, by which the State has been swinding of a large amount, probably \$60,000.

New York Anti-Stavery Convention.

Athany, Peb. 7, 1862.

The annual Anti-Stavery State Convention met at Association Hall to-day. The call for the meeting was at ten o'clock; but at a seven o clock the meeting was organized, at which time thirteen white men, six white women and three negro men were present. Oliver Johnson, editor of the Anti-Stavery Nandard, was chosen President. The meeting holds seasions two days.

Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm sales 6,000 buddels red at \$1.34 c.\$1.38. Corn dull at 55 kgs. a 56c. Cofee-life at 18c. a 21c. Lard, 7 kgc. a 8c. Whinkey firm at 24c. a 21 kgc.

City Intelligence.
THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS BEAUTIES OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM AS ILLUSTRATED BY BACKLEY.
A glance at the streets of the city at the present mo-

ment is well calculated to exhibit in a striking manner the splendid way in which the contract system works in the spiendid way in which the contract system works in this important portion of the Union. Mind, sheen, asbes, garbage and street fitth generally meet the eye in whatever part of the city you go; and mountains of snow, interspersed with numerous little pools of dirty water—the effect of thaws and rains—ornament the roads and obstruct the crossings, reniering locomotion, whether on foot or otherwise, extremely difficult and bazardous. The condition of the city in this respect is on the very verge of intolerable. Indeed, it is marvellous, when everything is taken into consideration, how the people endure so quiety such outrageous mismanagement and wiful neglect of duty. Some months ago Mr. Hackley was awarded the contract for keeping the streets clean, at his own terms, which were of the most advantageous character. By a beautiful fiction of municipal legislation this worthy is supposed to have discharged his duty faithfully, and has regularly received his payments monthly, while it is a notorious fact that the streets have never been so shamefully neglected. Again, at an investigation before a committee the other day, it transpired that, by the terms of the agreement the contractor is not required to clean the streets at all during the winter, which is the very portion of the year when such service is most needed. Nevertheless Mr. Hackley draws his money during the three months of winter just the same as at any other time, and the people of this city have the honor of paying to that gentleman a very large sum of hard cash absolutely for doing nothing. It is no wonder, then, that murmurs loud and deep are heard on every side, and that the Hackley contract is in the mouth of every second man you meet. The aldermanic Street Committee have the subject before them, and are making a show of virtuous indignation, but the people have seen too much of that immbugito be caught in the trap any more. What is needed is acts, not words. If the Hackley contract is so loosely drawn that its every clause can be violated with im this important portion of the Union. Mud, slush, ashes

APPOINTMENTS IN THE STREET COMMUNICONER'S CUPICE .. Mr. Sheppard Knapp, the new Street Commissioner, has made the following changes in his office:—M. Tevan, In spector of Small Repairs, vice James H. Bartley. William Green, Inspector of Lamps, vice Edward Kenny. M. Ting, Inspector of Wharves, vice Jacob Acom. Cornelius Parley, Patrick Farley, Andrew Davit, John fawrence, and Isajah Keyser, Inspectors of Contract Work, vice John Egan, Win. Roach, James Cougan, John Mechan and Francis Steom. SUICIDE.-Yesterday afternoon a Germa

thirty-seven years, residing at No. 148 West Twelfth street, Anne Mitchell by name, hanged herself while laboring under temporary insanity.

THE CONDITION OF PAT MATHEWS.—The friends and acquaintances of Pat Mathews continue to call at the New York Hospital in great numbers, and Dr. Roces is New York Hospital in great numbers, and Dr. Rocza is questioned hourly as to the condition of the wounded man. Yesterday there was no perceptible change in the condition of the patient. He resits easy and is confident of recovery. Although experience in such cases would indicate an unfavorable result, still, in this particular case, where the physician in attendance is not positive as to whether the knife penetrated the lung, there is a chance of the patient's recovery. That the blade of the weapon penetrated the pleura there does not appear to be any doubt; but that the substance of the lung has been reached is not so cortain. Should Mathews remain in his present easy condition a few days longer, and inflammation not set in, the probabilities are that a cure will be effected. The gase is an interesting one in a medical point of view, and excites the attention of the whole medical profession.

A DISTRICTIONED ARRIVAL AT THE DETECTIVES! OFFICE.

Among the arrivals at the Detectives' office ye terday was Mrs. Onderdonk, of Washington, who has been and a was Mrs. Onderdonk, of Washington, who has been under arrest for misprision of treason. Mrs. O., who is a fine looking woman, aged about forty, was anxious to recover her baggag, which had been taken from her by the police. The officers treated her with marked police ness, and rendered her all the aid in their power in the recovery of several trunks, bandboxes, &c. Upon soarphing her trunks Mrs. Onderdonk was surprisen to find that a number of valuables had been stolen. As the haggage had been searched by the police in Washington aid Baltimore, as well as New York, she hardly knew where to lay the blame. She felt somewhat chagring at the discovery, and naturally enough gave vent to her indignation in loud terms.

A CARMAN KHIED.—William H. Owens, a carman, residing at No. 7 Columbia street, was accidentally killed

siding at No. 7 Columbia street, was accidentally killed on Friday evening by failing from his cart. Deceased, it appeared, was engaged in conveying a load of Sails from No. 188 South street to a vessel in the neighborhood, when, by a sudden inreh of the cart, he was thrown to the pavement. Upon being picked up it was found that his skull was fractured and that the injuries were of a fails character. The remains were taken to the Fourth precinct station house, where an inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner.

Alleged Grand Largeny.—Mr. Charles H. Harriot, of No. 124 Charles atreet, made complaint before Justice Quackenbush that he had employed Michael Whalen and Peter Mailoy to clean snow and ice from the walk in front of the store of Mr. J. B. Harriot, No. 732 Greenwich street. There were two rolls of pennies and two rolls of half dollars in the store, and in paying the workmen the deponent inadvertently gave them the rolls of silver, containing thirty dollars each. Subsequently learning his error, Mr. Harriot summoned officer Hanlfer, of the Ninth precinct, and caused the arrest of Whalen and Mailoy, both of whom declined to make restitution. Both prisoners are laborers of about forty-live years of age. Mr. James Gonnond, of No. 107 Jane street, became surety for Peter Malloy, and Michael Whalen, in default of \$600 bail, was committed.

Suffering on the Platna.

Two Frenchmen, named Silver and Sevine, started some time since from Rocky Ridge to go to the Wind River Mountains. They were overtaken by a storm and lost their way. After wandering about twenty-two days, they found the telegraph poles and remained there until

they found the telegraph poles, and remained the pucked up by the stage. They were in an exhause dition, having eaten their dog, a portion of their and a beaver hat to sustain life.

RESULTS OF MORRING EDITORS.—In the Superior Court at Salem, Mass., on Monday, Henry M. Bragg, Francis W. Bayley, Isaac M. Daggett, Martin L. Stevens, Joseph S. King and George W. Edwards, all of Haverhill, Indiegol fer tarring, feathering and riding on a rail, in August left, Ambrose L. Kimball, the editor of the Haverhill Goodie, were severally held to bail, for trial, in the sum of 31,000 each. Mr. Kimball's paper was an anti-war sheet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, GROCERIES, PLOUR AND PROVISIONS. BARGAINS IN
TEAS, GROCERIES,
FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.

1,300 bbls. Flour, at \$6 50 per bbl.
10,000 Hams, city cured, at \$5/c.
10,000 Shoulders, city cured, &c.
5,000 boxes Cheese, &c.
1,000 tits No. 1 Mackerel, \$1 per kit.
1,000 tits Lard, &c.
2,000 boxes Soap, \$5/c. a &c.
1,000 boxes Adamantine Candles, 15c.
1,000 boxes Adamantine Candles, 15c.
1,000 boxes Sarch, pure, \$5/c.
200,000 ibs. Sugar, raw and refined, \$5/c., \$e., 10c. and 11c.
1,000 poxchages Stuter, 15c., 18c. and 20c.
Coffee, fresh ground, 16c., 18c. and 20c.
Coffee, fresh ground, 16c., 18c. and 20c.
Choice Green and Black Teas, 60c. a 76c.
20,000 gallons Porto Rico Molasses, 25c. per gallon,
5,000 gallons Syrups, assorted.
300 tierces Rice, 7c.
Finest old Brandles for medicinal purposes.
And all other kinds of goods kept im a first class grocery house.

Occupies his own store, owns the property, and has uc trent to pay; imports and buys exclusively for cash—never gave a note in his life; superintends his own business from sixteen to eighteen hours every day the year round; consequently be can urdersell any grocer in New York. Give him a call, at 250 Greenwich street.

Occupies 1200 Greenwich street and 89 Murray street. Goods delivered free.

DUSINESS CARDS, NEATLY PRINTED, 76c. PER 1,000

DUSINESS CARDS, NEATLY PRINTED, 75c. PER 1,000
Handbills, 38c. 1,039; Bill Heads, first class, \$5 reaco
Newspapers, Books, Pamphiets, everything printed equally
ow. Send for my price list of all kinds printing.
T. R. DAWLEY, corner Reade and Centre streets.

T. R. DAWLEY, corner Reade and Centre streets.

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK HERE.
At A. PARKER'S, No. 255 Washington street, corner of Murray street, N. Y., you can buy—
Unoice City Smoked Hams, warranted, at 7c.
Best City Smare Cured Shoulders, 7c. 54c.; single 1b., 6c.
Best Carly Smare Cured Shoulders, 7c. 54c.; single 1b., 6c.
Pure Starch, box 40 lbs., 55c.; single 1b., 6c.
Pure Leaf Lard, package, 55c.; single 1b., 10c.
Burned and Ground Coffee, 2c.; whole, 26c.
Flour, best and warranted, bags, 35c.; bbis., 35 to 37.
Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Fish, 4c., at equally low prices.
Also at

40 Myrtle avenue, Breoklyn.

49 Myrtile avenue, Brooklyn.

To those who can comprehend.

In every disease not produced by external injury, at aevere pain and every severe inflammation must be alway taken as decidedly RANDRETE'S PILLS.

BRANDRETE'S PILLS.

In an established rinth that chronic lilease is very see that the under towards an ultimate cure.

It is an established truth that chronic illease is very see the under towards an ultimate cure.

It is not established truth that chronic illease is very see that the comprehence of the cure of the comprehence of the co

tient craves for con water as severy day loss, that might to saved if

BRANDRETE'S PILLS

were relied upon as their merits deserve.

A gentieman eat his teass usual. In the course of it evening a singularly diray feeling came over him; he could be severed to the course of the evening a singularly diray feeling came over him; he could be severed to the course of the evening as singularly diray feeling came over him; he could be said to must be bled, that was threatened with apople in the severe of the course of the